

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1850

Louis Napoleon.

A political calm has broken over Europe for a year or two past, rested only now and then by a slight ripple, like that occasioned by Denmark and Holstein. Since Louis Napoleon took the Presidential chair of France, revolutions in Europe have gone backward; or in other words, the few have controlled the many. Were we to judge from the tone of his political papers, we should draw the inference that the people have settled down quietly under the rule of despotism, and that hereafter there is to be a sort of political millennium there, controlled and directed by the leaders of the several states. But in fact, nothing can be wider from the truth. The revolutions which rolled like wild-fire over Europe two or three years ago, had their origin in France. It was in Paris that the first monarch was dethroned, and from Paris the cry of freedom went out and was answered by the downfall of more than one half of the thrones of Europe. In the reaction which followed, the crowned heads taking the advantage of the ignorance of the people in the science of self-government, got the advantage of them, and they have since labored zealously to perpetuate the power which they now hold.

Foremost in the cause of despotism stands Louis Napoleon, the man who eighteen months ago was raised from want and beggary, to the chief magistracy of the most polished nation in Europe. From the day of his election to this moment, he has been untrusting in his zeal to perpetuate himself in power—and constantly watching for the period when he could at a single move, safely declare himself Emperor of France; but more than one half of his Presidential term has expired, and as yet no opportunity has presented itself for the accomplishment of his object. But he has been preparing himself all this time for a safe stride when he attempts to mount the throne. Five million of French voters have been disfranchised at a single blow. The liberty of the press has been broken down, and yet we hear no word of complaint—an ominous and deathlike silence reigns amongst the masses. The would-be Emperor has made a journey of several weeks duration, into the provinces, and wherever he has addressed the people, he has unobtrusively hinted at the importance of his remaining at the head of the government in order to secure peace and quietness to France. He talked of his Uncle, and the confidence that was reposed in him by the French, and in terms too plain to be misunderstood, he intimated the importance of a similar confidence being placed in himself. But his tour was not quite so successful as he desired after all. The responses from the people to his aspirations after power were not of that enthusiastic character which he wanted to witness, and in some instances he was met with apparent indifference.

The next move of Louis Napoleon is an attempt to prolong the term of his Presidency. He was elected by the terms of the Constitution, for three years, nearly two years of which are already expired. In order to secure to himself a prolongation of his power, the Constitution must be altered, which will require a majority of the Chamber of Deputies. Just at present there seems to be considerable opposition to the measure; but the President is preparing himself for the exigency. By the last arrival from Europe, the most important rumor in Paris was the determination of the Government to create two or three marshals of France, the object being, by making Gen. Changarnier a marshal, to remove him from the command of the army of Paris, as his equivocal bearing in respect to the prolongation of the President's powers continues to give uneasiness in high quarters.

These movements, and many others all tending to the same end—the prolongation of the President's power—have been suffered to go on without a word of complaint on the part of the people; but notwithstanding their silence, there is a large and powerful party of republicans in France, a vast majority of whom, after elevating the President to the place he now occupies, have been disfranchised, and have no further influence in the way of voting. But their influence and power will yet be felt—not at the ballot box, but in carrying forward another revolution. The apparent calm which now exists in France, is like that which precedes an earthquake. Master minds are controlling the movement, and when the moment arrives for a successful revolution, the blow will be effectually struck.

By former revolutions the people of France have learnt wisdom; they will profit by the mistakes they have made, and guard against them. Another revolution in France must come, and when it does come, there is a prospect that it will be effectual. Not France only, but Europe generally, is yet to be redeemed, and when the first blow is struck, it will be followed by a succession of revolutions which will secure to the people their rights.

A Popular Preacher.

The Newark Advertiser has commenced eulogies upon Philadelphia ministers. We have below a description of one of them. We know not what it will have to say to some others. This is the description:—*Chr. Chron.*

Philadelphia has her pulpits filled, in the person of the Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, of the Arch Street Presbyterian church. He was settled in Troy, N. Y., for some seven or eight years, and commenced his labors among our pugnacious neighbors early last spring. His house is fairly besieged with auditors more than an hour before the commencement of the service. The building will accommodate about 1500 persons. On account of the crowd Mr. W. enters his pulpit from beneath a ladder from the basement lecture room. His person is slender, and his dark eyes, hair and complexion, have decidedly a Jewish cast. The elements of his popularity are somewhat like those of the gifted Sumner—a sweet touching voice—warmth of manner, and lively imagination. Wadsworth's style is vastly bolder, his fancy more vivid and his action more violent than Sumner's, but in tender pathos and happy introduction of scripture incident, they are strikingly similar.

THE RIGHT USE OF IT.—Gen. Childs, of Pittsfield, Mass., who distinguished himself as a soldier in the Florida war, and also in that with Mexico, has recently had a sword presented him by the citizens of Alexandria. A gentleman observed to him the other day that he hoped they would live to see it beaten into a ploughshare. "So do I," he replied, "and that I may be behind the plough."

Dissolution of the Union.

That there is a party in the South in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, is a fact that is pretty generally admitted. South Carolina has been the hot bed of this party ever since the days of nullification, during the administration of Gen. Jackson; and, under one form or another it has continued its anathemas against the Union from that time to the present. John C. Calhoun, the father of this movement, is no more, but his principles "live after him." At one time it is the "Wilcox Provision," at another the "Northern Fanatics," and again their opposition to the "Fugitive Slave Law," that presents a sufficient cause to the minds of these enemies of the Union, for its immediate dissolution. They seem to be impressed with the idea of the practicability of a Confederacy of their own, in which the institution of slavery shall be forever perpetuated. Calhoun undoubtedly had an eye to such an event, and fancied himself the President of the new Republic. But it is questionable whether he, or any of his followers ever viewed this subject in its true light. The idea of a peaceful secession of any part of this Union from the rest is utterly fallacious. If a state, or a number of states should withdraw from the Union, no matter how peaceably, questions would immediately arise that could not be decided without a resort to arms; and a civil war would be just about as sure to follow as the report of thunder is sure to follow a flash of lightning. Should such a crisis ever occur in the history of our country (which God in his infinite mercy avert) the scenes that would follow, can neither be described or imagined.

This subject has already attracted the notice of able and judicious statesmen, and the consequences that would, in their opinion, result from such a catastrophe, are most melancholy and deplorable. The following paragraph which has just met our eye is in point.

"Mr. William J. Grayson, formerly a member of Congress from South Carolina, has addressed a letter to the Governor of that State, pointing out the dangers and difficulties of a dissolution of the Union of these States. He contends that if the present Confederacy is broken up, the formation of another would be difficult, and its continuance impossible. No future Confederacy can be sanctioned like the present by the memories of the past; by associations with the great men and great events of the grand epoch of American history; by the wisdom and virtues of the Father of his Country. If this Union cannot stand, there is no hope for the continuance of any other."

This is a correct view of the case; but suppose for the sake of the argument, that the Union were to be peacefully divided, and that two Confederacies existed, where there is now but one—a Northern and Southern confederacy—what would the South gain by it? To say nothing of the probability of a general insurrection among the slaves, in which the whites would be likely to be overpowered, the security of slave property would be rendered ten fold more precarious than it is at present; for the Northern confederacy being of itself an independent state, and dissolved from the obligations which the Constitution now render binding, would refuse to surrender a fugitive slave on any condition whatever. An imaginary line only would separate the free from the slave nation; and it would then be free from the slaves, instead of escaping singly, or in pairs, as they now do, would be crossing that line in droves of hundreds and thousands. If a general insurrection did not follow, petty insurrections would, in which plantations, towns and counties would become reeking golgothas. Innocent women and helpless children would alike fall a prey to the ruthless fury of the relentless slaves in their zeal for freedom, while the smoke and flames of burning dwellings would add terror to the scene. But we will not pursue the picture; the consequences of a dissolution of the Union, are too appalling ever to be contemplated without a thrill of horror.

Baptism and Communion—By a Congregationalist.

BRO. CHURCH.—I should like (with permission) to commend to *whosoever it may concern*, the following extract from the memoir of Rev. Samuel Green, formerly Pastor of the Green St. Orthodox Congregational Church, Boston, Mass. C. W.

"The Unitarian changes the whole import, both of Baptism, and of the Lord's Supper. Take away from the import of baptism, the necessity of regeneration, the sprinkling of the blood of atonement, the Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Spirit, and it seems to me, its whole evangelical life, and soul are gone; and it can be viewed only as a solemn form."

And what is it that renders the Lord's table a solemn, melting, delightful, and useful scene? Is it not the reflection that it commemorates the death of him, who was "God manifest in the flesh," by whom, and for whom all things were created? who by his more than mortal agonies, made a full atonement for our sins, redeeming us from eternal burnings, and purchasing for us the free offer of never ending joys and glories? Take away these humbling, and comforting, and exalting views of the Lord's Supper, and its participation would appear to me but impious trifling with the body and blood of our Lord.

I could not, with a clear conscience, receive the several emblems from a minister, who I knew held these low and empty views of this ordinance, nor commune with a church who generally embraced them. I must not be alarmed out of a good conscience, and the power of a holy and decided example, by the cry—Pharisee—stand by—I am holier than thou.

We must remember that it is no new thing for unbending religious principle, and a determination to keep a conscience void of offence, both towards God and towards man, to be branded with such epithets as uncharitable, pharisaical, proud, and obstinate.

All our concern should be, that when they say such things of us, they say them falsely."

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thus far, a day for public thanksgiving has been set apart in thirteen States, and of this number seven only have selected same day, viz:

North Carolina, Nov. 14
Connecticut, " 28
New Hampshire, " 28
Maryland, " 28
Ohio, " 28
Indiana, " 28
Florida, " 28
Massachusetts, " 28
Vermont, Dec. 5
Pennsylvania, " 12
New York, " 12
Maine, " 19
South Carolina, Oct. 24

Ministers and Churches.

WHEREAS, the Rev. MARTIN EASTWOOD, deeming it his duty, has resigned his charge as pastor of the First Baptist church in Essex, and the same having been accepted by the church, Therefore Resolved, That we regard it as a Divine favor, that our dear brother has been permitted to come and labor among us—although his stay has been brief—whereby he has been a means in the hand of God, as we humbly trust, of the conversion of our children and friends, our numbers increased by additions of those that we esteem as precious jewels, and the spiritual kingdom of our blessed Redeemer upon earth advanced in a most striking manner.

Resolved, That we consider brother Eastwood a sound and practical preacher of the Gospel, a warm and ardent Christian, exemplary in his deportment, and one whose aim is to benefit souls, and the upbuilding of the cause of his divine Master.

Resolved, That in separating from our dear brother, he shall be followed with our warmest sympathies and prayers, that wherever in the providence of God, his lot may be cast, his labors may be attended with the divine blessing, as has been the case while with us, and that he may ever find warm friends to greet him on his pathway through this vale of tears.

By order and in behalf of the church,
HUGH M. THOMPSON, Church Clerk.
Essex, Nov. 4th, 1850.

REV. B. COOK, whose resignation as pastor of the Baptist church in Chicopee, was noticed in our last, has returned, with his family, to Jewett City, where he requests correspondents to address their communications.

REV. W. W. EVERTS has resigned the pastoral charge of the Light street church in New York, and accepted an invitation from the Baptist church in Wheatland, Monroe co. N. Y., to become their pastor. The object of this change is the recovery of his health, his physicians having advised him to take up his residence in the country, where moderate mental labor, with abundant air and exercise, would be likely to him to restore his original vigor of body, and enable him at some future period, to resume the activity of his earlier life.

"Few clergymen"—says the New York Recorder—"of Mr. Everts age, have performed more arduous and efficient labors in the cause of Christ. The whole power of his active and acute mind has been given to the cause of his Master; and if health should not again be restored to him, he will have the delightful consciousness that the freshness of early manhood has been given to the work which Christ died." In plain English, Mr. Everts has injured his constitution by excessive labors in the ministry; he has overtaxed his strength mentally and physically, and now, in the very prime of his manhood, when he ought to be most useful to his fellow men, he is virtually laid aside—perhaps for life. His is not a solitary case. We could mention the names of others who are laid aside from the same cause. A sermon might be written to some purpose on this subject, but we are not the one to write it, for we do not belong to the ministry, and it would require one who has had some practical experience in this matter to do it justice.

REV. NATHANIEL BUTLER, late of Turner, Me. has accepted an agency, for six months, for the Missionary Union. His field of labor will be confined principally to the Western part of Maine, and the Eastern part of Massachusetts. Rev. Mr. Thomas, late pastor of the church in Washington, Pa., has also accepted a temporary agency for the Union, and will for the present, labor in New Jersey.

G. W. PORTER, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry in Parma, on the 25th of Sept., and has settled as pastor of the First Baptist church in that place.

About one thousand dollars have been collected in the city of New York, to assist the German Baptist church in that place. One thousand dollars more are needed to relieve them from their embarrassments, and vigorous efforts are being made to raise that sum.

The receipts of the American and Foreign Bible Society, in the month of October, were \$4,450 50; a trifle more than the receipts of the corresponding month of last year.

A Baptist church was constituted in Lee, Mass., on the 8th ult., and the Rev. A. Gale, settled as its pastor.

A new and beautiful house of worship, erected by the Baptist church in Lawrence, was dedicated on the 23d ult.

Rev. Mr. Cummings, lately settled at Newark, N. J., has been compelled to resign his charge on account of the health of his family. Mr. Cummings was pastor of the Baptist church in Concord, N. H., eighteen years.

Bradford H. Lincoln, late of Newton Theological Institution, has accepted a call from the Salem Baptist church, in New Rochelle, to become their pastor.

The Strong Place Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Rev. E. E. Taylor's) have resolved to proceed at once to build their house of worship. They have worshipped for some time past in the Lecture Room, which is to form a part of the new structure.

A new Gothic edifice erected by the Baptist church at Fall River, was dedicated two weeks since.

Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Baptist church in West Dedham, Mass.

Rev. C. W. Flanders has entered upon his duties as pastor of the First Baptist church in Concord, N. H.

An attractive and commodious house of worship, erected by the Baptist Society in Chicopee, Mass., was dedicated on the 27th ult. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. R. K. Bellamy.

The South Pearl street Baptist church, Albany, have sold their house of worship to the Jews, for \$8,100. This is the house, if we mistake not, that was chiefly owned by a single wealthy individual, who is now dead.

ELDER SWAN returned to New London last Saturday, and preached to his people on Sabbath evening. He has been on a visit to his friends in

the State of New York, since the early part of September. We understand that his health is perfectly restored.

First Waterford Church.

DEAR BRO. BURR.—Will you allow me to express a few thoughts, through the paper, which have been neglected in the obituary of Elder Darrow.

And first, to correct a small mistake in regard to the number of New London Deacons that came from the Waterford church. It should be six instead of seven.

But to the main point; what, under God, have been the cause, or causes, that have been in operation to render the ministry of Father Darrow so fruitful? and that church so useful in the land?

It cannot have been occasioned, by a combination of favorable circumstances, for such have not existed. There is nothing in the location, nothing in the natural features of the town, and there has been nothing peculiarly inviting in their conventional arrangements.

Located in the midst of a circle of Baptist churches, upon a hard soil, with much of the time a small meeting-house, standing well high alone among the rocks, there can have been nothing in the natural, or conventional circumstances, to make the difference between them, and others, that has existed.

Are there, then, any probable manifest causes to which we may refer?

I think there are. And first I mention a permanent ministry.

In all these 40 years, the church has never been divided, or distracted, about the removal, or settlement of a pastor.

While other churches have been getting a portion of their time either getting, or getting rid of Pastors, they have been engaged in more profitable business; while on the other hand, there has been a uniform influence operating on the minds of the people.

In connection with this, the pious faithfulness of the Pastor should not by any means be overlooked; but in my humble opinion, there is another cause, which has had more to do with their prosperity than either of these; I mean a "witnessing church."

Their Pastor in the advocacy of truth, and condemnation of evil, has not had to stand alone, but those who knew the things whereof he spoke, have testified in the Sabbath congregation, and elsewhere, that these things were so.

In short, they have kept up the practices of the early Baptists of this land, and as I believe of the Baptists of Jerusalem, and Antioch, of Corinth, and of Ephesus; and as a consequence, "the word of the Lord has had free course, and been glorified" in their midst. Not only have converts been multiplied from time to time, but as related in the obituary, they have grown, and become efficient helpers, in the kingdom of grace.

But with a query or two I must close. Brethren of the common faith, have we not reformed to much? While we have doubtless improved upon the past in some respects, is it not to be feared, that by too much conforming to the practices of more popular denominations, we have lost much more than we have gained?

I would not be understood as referring merely to the practice of exhortations after sermons, but to the general arrangement brought out in the obituary, of very considerably less preaching, and very considerably more praying, and exhorting, by deacons, and private members.

Give to the churches good settled ministers, and associate with them working churches, and I doubt not we should soon see the grace of God develop its beauties, and many a wild olive, would soon be engrafted into the Good Olive Tree. Then the griefed Spirit of our God would not so often leave in sadness the places of Christian worship.

The Sandwich Islands.

At the monthly meeting of the business officers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held in New York on Monday afternoon Nov. 4th, the following, among other items of missionary intelligence, were communicated in regard to the Sandwich Islands.

Statistics were presented compiled from the annual report, just received, of the progress of the missions, churches, &c., in the Sandwich Islands. They show that the work of depopulation continues at an undiminished rate. During the year, there were 1,422 births while the deaths amounted to 4290; showing an excess of deaths equal to 2,868.

In the churches, as in the islands at large, the same diminution as to numbers is observable. There were admitted during the year 315, and there deceased during the same period, 1,162. There are now connected with the churches, in regular standing, 17,211 members.

The fact that the churches contributed a far greater amount for the maintenance of the gospel among themselves, and for various benevolent objects, than during any former years, possesses increased interest when considered in this connection. Several contributed \$1,000 to \$14,000 each. The aggregate contributions of fourteen churches, was \$7,656. In view of the fact that these are so rapidly doing its work among the natives, stripping them of their energy, and preventing, as it would seem, their further social elevation, "and also that the influx of foreigners and foreign laborers, with whom the Sandwich Islander is unable successfully to compete, is constantly on the increase, the fear is expressed that the destiny of this people may be well nigh sealed.

Mr. Coan, the American Missionary, in reference to his particular field, speaks of the steady, though not rapid, improvement of the people in external circumstances, and compares them to a ship moving from her anchorage. "We have not acquired," he says, "much velocity or momentum; but as we are constantly approaching that mighty moving orb, the United States, our progress will ere long be rapidly accelerated."

Mr. Parsons, at Selonia, writes under date of Sep. 18. He arrived on his field, June 24th. His parish consisted of 6,000 Jewish families. During the summer, nearly one hundred families left the city for Jerusalem, there to finish their lives, in order that they may not have to roll thither through subterranean fire after death.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The California Courier of Oct. 5th, estimates the amount of gold dust that would be shipped from San Francisco in six days, ending Oct. 6, at two millions nine hundred thousand dollars.

Revivals.

The Southern Baptist Reports revivals at Bethel church, S. C., 22 baptized; at Catfish church, do, 13 baptized; and at New Liberty, 17 baptized.

The Christian Index Ga., reports the baptism of 35 candidates at Sweetwater church, and 10 at Old Fork or Broad River church.

The South Western Baptist contains notices of revivals at Fellowship church, 27 baptized; at Shiloh church, baptized at two protracted meetings 66; Hebron church and Rocky Springs church, 18 each; and Concord church 42, all in Louisiana; Richland church, Miss., 25 baptized.

The Baptist Banner, Ky., reports the addition of 17 members by baptism to Mt. Pleasant church, and 16 to Bloomfield church.

The Journal and Messenger states that, as the result of revivals, Friendly Grove church received an addition of eleven members by baptism. Kimberlin Creek church, 36; Dupont church 11, and Coffee Creek church 25; all in Indiana.

Several revivals are reported in the last Tenn. Baptist, embracing an aggregate of 180 baptisms, including several Pedobaptists. The Baptists are gaining ground rapidly in this state, and that, too, in face of a determined and persevering opposition on the part of other denominations.

The Western Watchman states that the Minister's Conference at Concord, Ill., was followed by a protracted meeting of eleven days, which resulted in the baptism of 39 candidates.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Gov. Seymour has published a Proclamation, showing that the vote on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, in regard to the election of Judges of Probate, and Justices of the Peace, by the people, has been decided in the affirmative at the town meetings in October. On the first amendment, providing for the election of Judges of Probate, by the electors in the several districts, the vote stood as follows:—

In favor of the amendment,	11,971
Against " "	1,259
Whole number of votes returned,	13,230
Majority for amendment,	10,712

Upon the second amendment, providing for the election of Justices of the Peace there were given, In favor of the amendment, 11,572; Against " 1,265.

Whole number of votes returned,	12,837
Majority for amendment,	10,307

NEW HAVEN.—The population of New Haven is 22,539. In 1840, the population was 14,390. Gain in ten years, 8,149. Population of the city alone, 20,341.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The steamer Atlantic arrived in New York, on Tuesday last, with Liverpool dates to the 30th of October. The news is of but little importance. The re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, is the all-engrossing topic of conversation. The conservative presses are loud in its denunciation; but it is said that the government will not interfere.

An Austrian battalion has marched into Italy for the purpose of sustaining the Pope.

The Papal bulls constituting Very Rev. Bernard O'Reilly of Buffalo, Bishop of Hartford, have arrived. The consecration of the Bishop elect will take place in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church Rochester, on the 10th of November.

SLAVES LIBERATED.—Mrs. Darnum, formerly known as Fanny Wright, the female infidel lecturer, recently arrived at St. Louis from Memphis, Tenn. She was on her way to New York. She had, it is said, just liberated three hundred plantation slaves. They were all her property, and resided on a plantation near Memphis, which she owns.

TEXAS.—A large tract of land has been purchased in Milan Co., Texas, which is being rapidly settled by a Colonization Company. One hundred and five of the colonists arrived on the 19th ult. from Liverpool, and five hundred more are expected shortly. They are mostly agriculturists.

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The one hundred and thirty third anniversary of this association was held with the Tenth Baptist church, Philadelphia, October 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1850. We learn from the Minutes that there are 63 churches; 52 pastors; 23 ordained and 25 licensed ministers, and a total of 10,629 members in the Association. Baptized the past year 639; excluded 334; died, 131; Three new churches were added to the Association. The various objects of benevolence are warmly cherished by this ancient body; domestic missions, in particular, receive the hearty cooperation, as the state of Pennsylvania presents a large and inviting field for missionary labor. The Circular Letter, a well written document, is on the Relation the Association sustains to Domestic Missions and Ministerial Education. Resolutions were adopted commending the American and Foreign Bible Society to redoubled exertions in its behalf.

The Sabbath Schools report 73 schools; 77 superintendents; 1,013 Teachers 7,639 scholars; 20,802 volumes in libraries; 69 Teachers and 72 scholars baptized.

The gold coined at the Philadelphia mint from January 1st, 1850 to October 31st, amounts to twenty million thirty-two thousand three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents—averaging a trifle over two millions a month.

RELIGION IN HIGH LIFE.—Queen Victoria, during her recent visit to Scotland, was unaccompanied by a chaplain of the Established church, and while at Balmoral she attended meeting at a Presbyterian place of worship. The bishop of London was grieved to hear that the Head of the English church, had so far departed from the faith, as to be guilty of such an act, and in his tribulation he addressed her a letter of remonstrance, with a view probably of checking such improprieties in future. The Bishop received a reply expressive of her Majesty's disapproval of such interference, and adding that her Majesty had not stepped out of her duty in attending public worship in the established church of Scotland. The Bishop will hold his peace we presume, the next time the Queen attends a Presbyterian meeting.

ROMEWARDS.—The Roman Catholic annual Register for this year, gives a list of the names of seventy clergymen who have left the English and joined the Romish church.

We learn from Zion's Herald that the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, the celebrated Scotch divine, arrived at Boston by the last steamer.

The present number of postmistresses in the United States is eighty-one.

PRESIDENT SPARKS.—We are authorized to state that there is no foundation for the report in circulation that President Sparks is about to resign the Presidency of Harvard University.—Boston Traveller.

THE ALBRIGHTS.—These people have appointed two missionaries to Germany, who are to start some time in November. Their names are John Conrad Link and George Marquardt.

Father Matthew is at Cincinnati, and Messrs. Coleman & Riley have proffered him the hospitality of the Burnett House during his stay in the city.

The Telegraph reports that three hundred buildings were destroyed by fire at Frederickton, New Brunswick, on Tuesday of the present week.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The citizens of Middletown celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of that town on Wednesday. Arrangements were made for a splendid celebration. A number of our citizens went down to participate in the festivities of the occasion.—We have not learned the particulars in regard to it; but the day was one of the loveliest we ever witnessed in the month of November.

The Whig State Convention was held in this city on Wednesday, and renominated their old ticket for State officers.

We learn that an interesting revival is in progress in New Britain. Upwards of sixty conversions have taken place in connection with the Methodist, and several with the Baptist Church.

Thanksgiving in Michigan, Nov. 28.
In Savannah, Nov. 14.

No choice for Governor in Massachusetts.

New Publications.

THE POETRY OF SCIENCE: or studies of the Physical Phenomena of Nature. By Robert Hunt, Author of "Pantheism," "Researches on Light," &c. First American from the Second London Edition. Gould, Kendall and Lincoln: Boston, 1850.

The opinion has pretty generally prevailed that those studies which relate to the various physical phenomena of Nature, however important they may be, are to ordinary minds decidedly unengaging and heavy, and the man who has a real faculty, but of a capacity to appreciate the beauties of poetry. One of the principal poets recently put forth by a popular author in favor of Poetry, is that it tends to counteract "the tendency of physical science to an earthly, material, and epicurean life." Mr. Hunt's object is to counteract this view of the tendencies of the study of natural phenomena, and to show that its effect is to ennoble and exalt, instead of depressing the views and aims of the votaries of science. He has written a remarkable book, which few who can command the leisure will lay aside after they have commenced it, without reading to the end. We have read it through at two sittings; a thing which we are unable to say of any other book of "poetry" of equal size. The work is followed by an Appendix, containing the Author's references and notes, the whole accompanied by a full index, which taken together make the work a text book on the topics of which it treats.

For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

LECTURES FOR THE FIRE-SIDE: Founded on the Ten Commandments. By Dr. Wm. A. Alcott, Author of the "Young Man's Guide," &c. Eustis Darrow, Rochester: 1850.

This work is composed of the substance of Lectures delivered to Bible Classes in various places, between 1836-9. It is a practical illustration and plain enforcement of the Moral Law, and we think it merits patronage. It consists of ten Lectures, one on each commandment. The author takes occasion to rebuke the various vices, and especially those of a fashionable and popular caste, which impinge the law of God. We commend the work to our readers.

For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

The December number of Graham is received, and we find it well filled with literary matter and richly embellished with exceedingly fine engravings.—The view of the Catskill Mountain House, is a splendid picture, as is also "The Mariner's Beacon" which represents a lady standing upon a slight eminence looking seaward with all the anxiety which a fond wife can look for the return of her husband from a long voyage. The plates were both the work of the most skillful artists. The fashion plates look well, but we are no judge of such matters. The improvements which were to be made in the next volume of this magazine have already been noticed.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK: edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.

The number for December contains eighty pages of printed matter, four original designs and twelve or fifteen fine wood engravings. The portrait of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, is a fine picture, and it represents a very fine lady, withal. "The Creed" is an original design, and a very neat and beautiful thing. It presents five separate scenes in the life of our Saviour. His birth; His trial under Pontius Pilate; His crucifixion; His burial and His ascension. These scenes are so grouped together on a single page as to form a splendid picture. We have not room to describe the rest of the plates particularly, but an idea may be gained of the extent to which they carry their improvements by a statement of the publishers which says that the "work is conducted at an expense of over \$100,000 per annum, paid to writers, artists and mechanics of our own country."

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE, for November. This work is published at so cheap a rate that it cannot be expected to present many attractions in the way of fine arts. The merits of Holden consist in the amount of matter that it furnishes and the low

